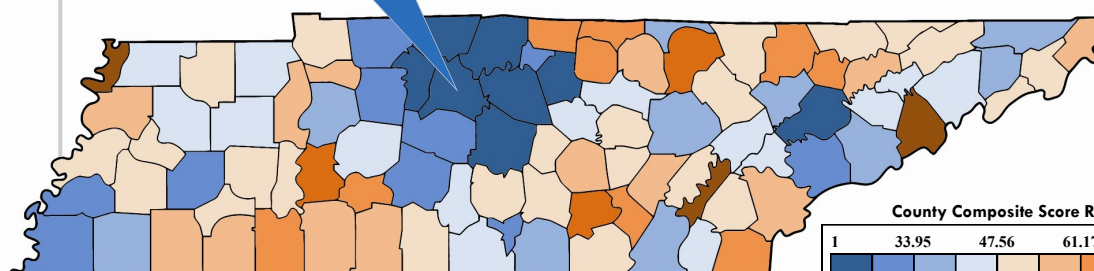


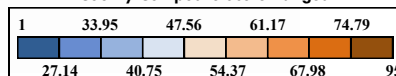
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: DAVIDSON COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

### INSIDE

Overview	Pg 1
Earnings & Employment	Pg 2
Education & Living	Pg 3
About the Council and this Report	Pg 4

Population (2010): **626,681**Pop. Density: **1,134/square mile**Seat of Government: **Nashville**Largest City: **Nashville**

Up from 7th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Rutherford	1	Employment and Earnings Composite	11.20	1
Cheatham	2	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$35,436	4
Wilson	3	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	87.10%	8
Davidson	4	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	75.0%	2
Sumner	5	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.2%	28
Robertson	6	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	41.1%	14
Knox	7	Economic Autonomy Composite	34.63	22
Smith	8	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	26.8%	23
Williamson	9	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	34.0%	2
Moore	10	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	85.9%	7
Montgomery	11	Female High School Dropout Rate	1.46%	95
Trousdale	12	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	15.1%	34
Blount	13	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	19.0%	40
Madison	14	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	42.1%	33
Maury	15	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	31	43
Shelby	16	County Overview: Women in Davidson County earn higher wages and more degrees than nearly any of their peers statewide. Additionally, Davidson women have a substantial footprint in the local economy, both as owners and managers, and participate in the workforce more consistently than nearly any of their peers. However, while these gains in employment and academics have helped somewhat to slow the statewide decline of women and single mothers into poverty, women are struggling. Continued outreach to students, lower-income women and single mothers are crucially important, as is strengthening access to healthcare.		
Dickson	17			
Tipton	18			
Hamilton	19			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

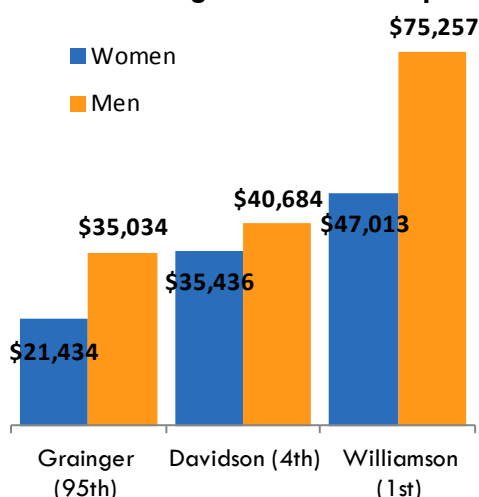
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Davidson County

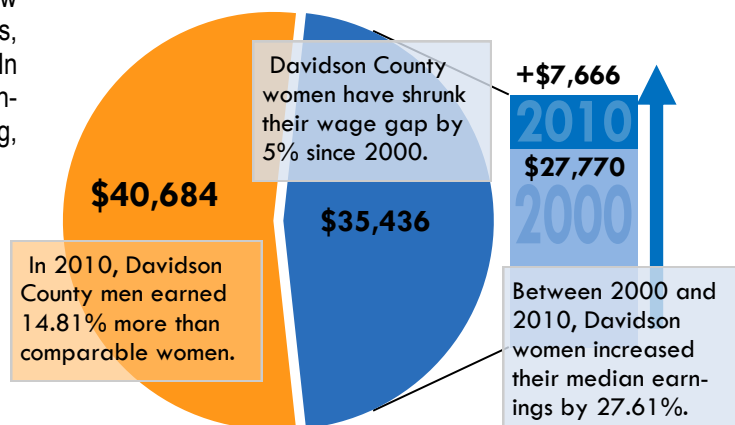
## ▼ Earnings

**D**avidson County women earned the 4th highest median income in the state in 2010, but saw slower growth in earnings than some of their peers, adding \$7,666 and dropping from 2nd place in 2000. In contrast to most counties, Davidson women substantially outmatched their male peers' income ranking, which was the 26th highest in Tennessee in 2010.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



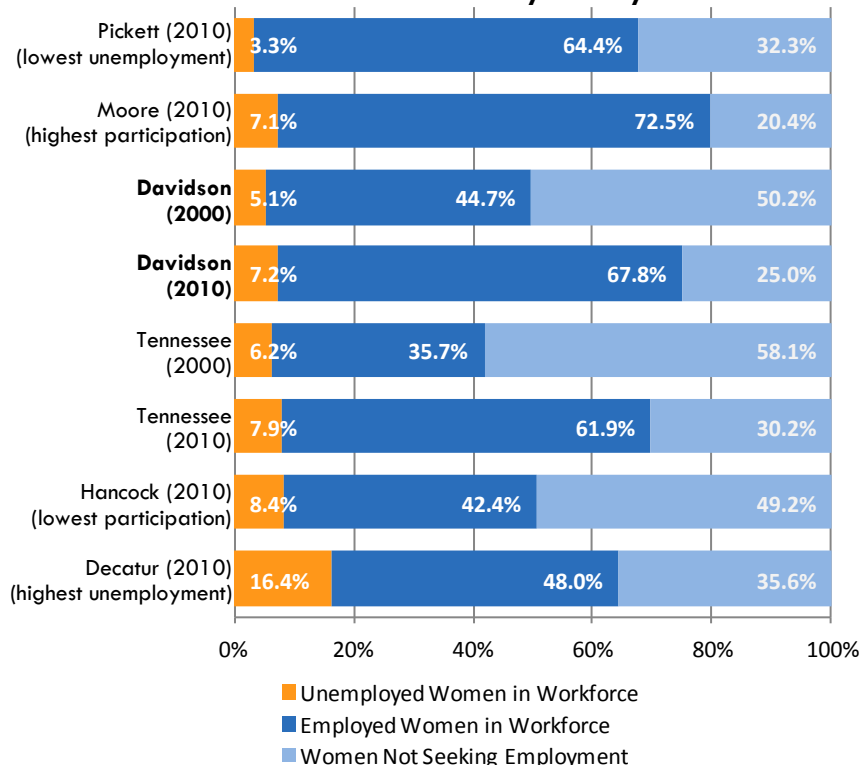
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**I**ncome growth among women slightly outpaced the inflation rate of 26.6 percent between 2000 and 2010, but male earnings improved only 20 percent; resulting in a five percent decrease in the wage gap between genders. Women in Davidson are now estimated to earn roughly 87 percent of what their male counterparts earn, and rank 8th in the state in this measure. The county also outperforms statewide figures by over 10 percent. Despite continued high marks, this change was relatively modest and resulted in a drop from first place in 2000.

## ▲ Employment

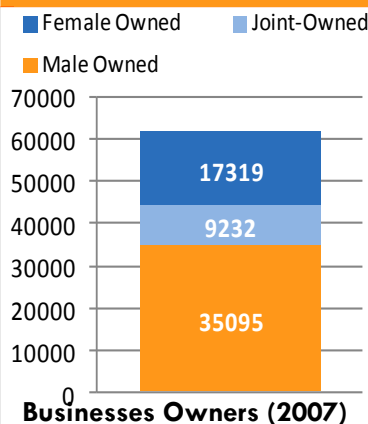
### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



**W**omen in Davidson County continued to participate in the local workforce at one of the highest rates in Tennessee in 2010. Ranked 3rd in 2000 with one half of all women working or searching for work, three out of every four Davidson women were part of the labor pool in 2010 and ranked second in the state behind Moore County. Men in Davidson County participated at a rate of 83.9 percent.

Unemployment rates in the county also compared somewhat favorably, ranking 28th in both 2000 and 2010, and remaining 0.7 percent below the statewide rate of 7.9 percent. Men in the county were even less likely to be unemployed in 2010, at 6.7 percent, though women with children under six years old were searching for work at a rate of 11.1 percent; echoing statewide trends and highlighting the hardships of this specific demographic.

# The Status of Women in: Davidson County



**Business** ownership figures and the countywide share of management positions held by women in Davidson County have both increased since 2000. In fact, women owned a stake in over 40 percent of all businesses in the county in 2007—employing over 31,000 workers—and held 41 percent of all managerial roles as of 2010.

Both indicators improved in rankings between 2000 and 2010 as well. Davidson reaching 23rd in ownership and 14th in managerial presence in 2010, and both surpassed state rates by fairly large margins.

## Women At Work

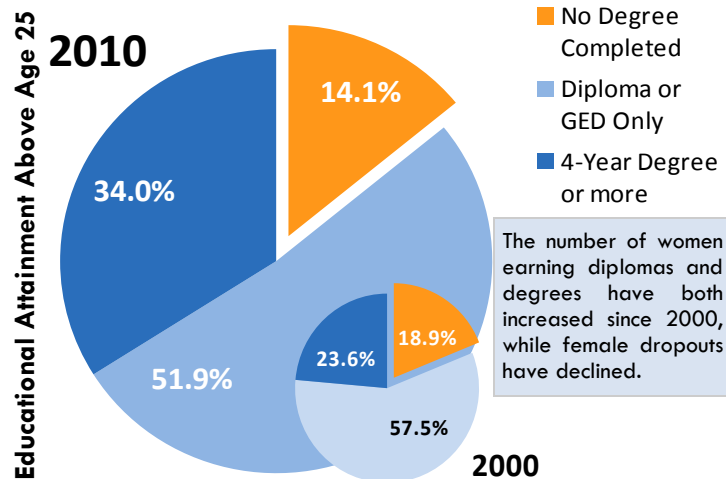
### Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Davidson County grew from 29.7% to 41.1% between 2000 and 2010.

### Business Ownership

Similarly, the percentage of women business owners in Davidson increased from 25.2% to 26.8% between 2000 and 2007.

## Education



**Women** in Davidson County over the age of 25 were among the most likely to hold a four year degree and/or diploma in the entire state in 2010. Girls in the county, however, were the most likely to drop out of high school.

The portion of women in the county holding diplomas (85.9 percent) was nearly five percent larger than it was in 2000, dropping one rank to 7th in the state. The number of women who have earned a degree has grown at twice that rate, and included over one-third of all women age 25 and up in 2010 (ranked 2nd, up from 4th).

The rate at which girls dropped out of high school decreased from 14.7 percent (ranked 89th) in 2000, to 1.46 percent (95th) during the 2011-12 school year.

## Living

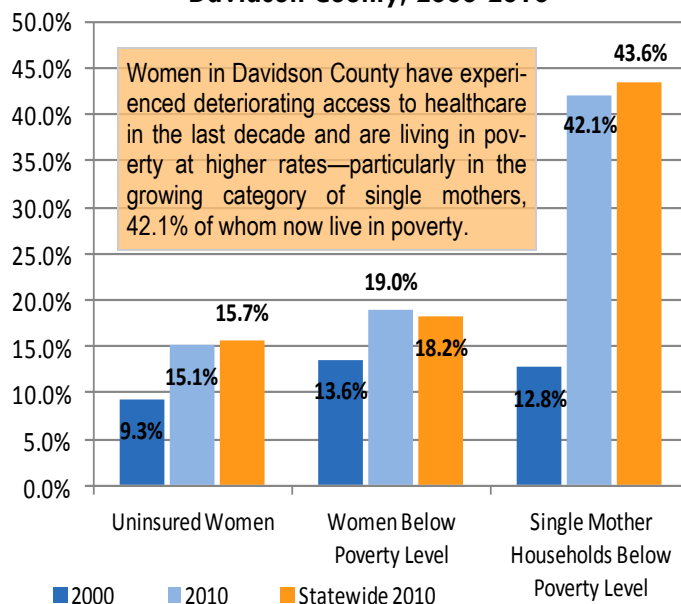
**Statewide** poverty and healthcare trends have impacted Davidson County, and the three populations observed in these measures have grown at a moderate pace since 2000; resulting in worse rates, but mixed movement in 2010's statewide rankings.

Overall poverty rates for women in the county, for example, increased to include 19 percent of all women and dropped from 21st to 40th since 2000. Poverty rates among single mothers, also increased significantly; more than tripling to 42.1 percent of women with children under 18, but Davidson actually improved in rank from 81st to 33rd in this measure, and outperformed statewide estimates by 1.5 percent. In 2010

The percentage of women lacking health insurance increased in Davidson, but the county outperformed statewide numbers in this measure and increased from 61st to 34th in its rankings.

Teen pregnancy rates in Davidson decreased significantly between 2000 and 2010; beating the statewide figure and improving in rank to 31st.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Davidson County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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